

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY.

AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13, 1776.

IT being thought necessary for the publick Service to keep a Body of SHIP CARPENTERS in constant Employment, this is to give Notice, that TWO COMPANIES, consisting of one CAPTAIN and thirty MEN each, are to be raised. The Captain is to have ONE DOLLAR per Diem, the Men HALF a DOLLAR, their Provisions and Rum. They are to find their own Tools and Arms. Such as are willing to engage may repair to Williamsburg, or Suffolk.

AS GENERAL LEE must in great measure regulate the motions of the continental troops under his command according to the internal force of the colony, the committees of the different counties are requested to send into head-quarters a return of their minute-men, with the state and condition of their arms.

Williamsburg, April 8, 1776.

IN CONGRESS, March 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the petitions of these United Colonies to the king, for the redress of great and manifest grievances, have not only been rejected, but treated with scorn and contempt, and the opposition to designs evidently formed to reduce them to a state of servile subjection, and their necessary defence against hostile forces actually employed to subdue them, declared rebellion; and whereas an unjust war hath been commenced against them, which the commanders of the British fleets and armies have prosecuted, and still continue to prosecute, with their utmost vigour, and in a cruel manner, wasting, spoiling, and destroying the country, burning houses and defenceless towns, and exposing the helpless inhabitants to every misery from the inclemency of the winter, and not only urging savages to invade the country, but instigating negroes to murder their masters; and whereas the parliament of Great Britain hath lately passed an act affirming these colonies to be in open rebellion, forbidding all trade and commerce with the inhabitants thereof until they shall accept pardons and submit to despotick rule, declaring their property, wherever found upon the water, liable to seizure and confiscation, and enacting, that what had been done there, by virtue of the royal authority, were just and lawful acts, and shall be so deemed: From all which, it is manifest that the iniquitous scheme concerted to deprive them of the liberty they have a right to, by the laws of nature, and the English constitution, will be pertinaciously pursued. It being therefore necessary to provide for their defence and security, and justifiable to make reprisals upon their enemies, and otherwise to annoy them, according to the laws and usages of nations, the CON-

GRESS, trusting that such of their friends in Great Britain (of whom, it is confessed, there are many entitled to applause and gratitude for their patriotism and benevolence, and in whose favour a discrimination of property cannot be made) as shall suffer by captures, will impute it to the authors of our common calamities, DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE as followeth, to wit:

Resolved, that the inhabitants of these colonies be permitted to fit out armed vessels, to cruise on the enemies of these United Colonies.

Resolved, that all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandises, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high seas, or between high and low water mark, by any armed vessel fitted out by any private person or persons, and to whom commissions shall be granted, and being libelled and prosecuted in any court erected for the trial of maritime affairs in any of these colonies, shall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful prize; and after deducting and paying the wages the seamen and mariners on board of such captures as are merchant ships and vessels shall be entitled to, according to the terms of their contracts, until the time of the adjudication, shall be condemned to and for the use of the owner or owners, and the officers, marines, and mariners, of such armed vessel, according to such rules and proportions as they shall agree on. *Provided always*, that this resolution shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any vessel bringing settlers, arms, ammunition, or warlike stores, to and for the use of these colonies, or any of the inhabitants thereof, who are friends to the American cause, or to such warlike stores, or to the effects of such settlers.

Resolved, that all ships or vessels, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, goods, wares, and merchandises, belonging to any inhabitant of Great Britain, as aforesaid, which shall be taken by any of the vessels of war of these United Colonies, shall be deemed forfeited; one third (after deducting and paying the wages of seamen and mariners, as aforesaid) to the officers and men on board, and two thirds to the use of the United Colonies.

Resolved, that all ships or vessels, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, goods, wares, and merchandises, belonging to any inhabitant of Great Britain, as aforesaid, which shall be taken by any vessel of war fitted out by and at the expense of any of the United Colonies, shall be deemed forfeited, and divided (after deducting and paying the wages of seamen and mariners, as aforesaid) in such manner and proportions as the Assembly or Convention of such colony shall direct.

Resolved, that all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and cargoes, belonging to inhabitants of Great Britain, as aforesaid, and all vessels which may be employed in carrying supplies to the ministerial armies, which shall happen to be

taken near the shores of any of these colonies, by the people of the country, or detachments from the army, shall be deemed lawful prize; and the court of admiralty within the said colony is required, on condemnation thereof, to adjudge that all charges and expenses which may attend the capture and trial be first paid out of the monies arising from the sales of the prize, and the remainder equally divided among all those who shall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the said prize. *Provided*, that where any detachments of the army shall have been employed as aforesaid, their part of the prize money shall be distributed among them, in proportion to the pay of the officers and soldiers so employed.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Be pleased to publish the enclosed, for the benefit of such persons as wish to be informed of the business and powers of the commissioners expected in America.

KING'S SPEECH.

WHEN the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the misdeed with tenderness and mercy; and in order to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons, as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper to authorise the persons so commissioned to restore such province or colony, so returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and security as if such province or colony had never revolted."

Mr. ACLAND. There is now no medium left between submission and independence.

Governour LYTTLETON seconded the motion for an address. He expatiated on the necessity of strengthening the hands of government, if coercive measures were intended to be pursued.

He compared America to a chain, the upper part of which was strong, and the lower weak. He explained this, by saying the northern colonies, or upper part of the chain, were strong, populous, and of course able to make resistance; the southern colonies, or lower part, were weak, on account of the number of negroes in them. He intimated, if a few regiments were sent there, the negroes would rise and imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters. He was against any conciliatory offers being made; said, this was the most proper time to speak out; and thought, at all events, the honour of the nation required coercive measures; that the colonies ought to be conquered, and then

to have mercy shewn them; concluding, from Virgil, with *parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*.

Sir ADAM FERGUSON. What remained, but that they should exert every nerve to reduce their rebellious subjects to obedience? *After they had reduced them, and convinced them of their inability to resist the power of this country, then, and not till then, would be time to show them all possible indulgence.*

Lord NORTH. That if the scheme of repealing every American act passed since 1763 was adopted, there was certainly an end to the dispute; for, from that moment, America would be independent of England. That many of the acts were framed for the necessary support of the superiority of the mother country, on points in which her right of superiority had never been questioned till America was refractory; that all the acts were rather acts of justice than of cruelty.

That the measures administration meant now to pursue were, to send a powerful sea and land force to America; and, at the same time, to accompany them with offers of mercy, upon a proper submission.

Every exertion of force was justifiable, till such time as they should again become obedient to this government; that nothing should be wanting on his part to bring them back to a just subordination; that now it was impossible to treat with them, until once brought back to a due obedience.

Their friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763. He wished to God it were possible to put the colonies on the same footing they were in 1763.

That before the year 1763 the authority of the British legislature was not denied in America. He said, the repealing 13 acts of parliament would not consequently place us in the same situation in which we then were. He wished, as ardently as any person, to stop the effusion of blood on both sides; but thought it could only be effected by sending over a formidable army early in the spring, and appointing proper persons on the spot to give pardons, as mentioned in the speech. These were the only methods, he said, which could, in his opinion, restore matters to that desired footing; and when that period should arrive, he did not doubt but his conciliatory plan would give permanency to the reconciliation, by our accepting a *quantum* annually, in lieu of taxes.

He declared, he was himself averse to the employment of foreign troops; but that where a great constitutional point was to be carried, and which could not be carried without them, he saw no objection to their being made use of. He thought they might be applied to as a resource, though it would be impolitic to use them in the first instance; that as we had more money than men, it was a natural and a justifiable resource in cases of necessity; but that at present administration meant to leave the defence of this country to the gentlemen of it, which was surely the measure most likely to prove agreeable to every Englishman.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND. It would be ridiculous in administration to recede, or to listen, at present, to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would say we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters on any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there; he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire.

Mr. RIGBY. He said he was firmly of opinion that *America must be conquered.*

* * * Ready money is expected with all advertisements, it being impossible, at this time, to purchase any thing without cash.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 19.

WE hear from Gloucester county, that as the sheriff was opening the court of commissions in that county, to try a TORY, as usual, he was going to conclude with *God save the King*, when, just as he was about pronouncing the words, a five's ball, struck by a soldier of the 7th regiment, entered the window, and knocked him in the mouth, which prevented him from being guilty of so much impiety. *Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.*

"Yesterday was brought up here a man of war's tender mounting 8 guns, belonging to Dunmore's fleet, taken by capt. Berry of one of our provincial privateers; and this day we have an account of the Glasgow man of war, of 20 guns, turning tail to admiral Hopkins, off Montaug point, the easternmost end of Long Island. The admiral took a bomb brig and three tenders from her, and sent them into New London."

Deaths.] Rev. WILLIAM WILLIE, rector of Albemarle parish, Suffex county.

Doctor NICHOLAS FLOOD, of Essex county, for many years an eminent practitioner in physick.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamsburg, April 18, 1776.

ORDERED, that the circular letter from the secretary of state, lately intercepted, together with the clause of the act of parliament therein referred to, be published. (A copy)

JOHN BECKLEY, assistant clerk. (C I R C U L A R)

WHITEHALL, Dec. 23, 1776.

S I R,
THE king being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to pursue the most vigorous measures for reducing his rebellious subjects in North America to obedience, and for restoring legal government, has given the royal assent to the enclosed act, which I am commanded by his majesty to transmit to you, and at the same time to signify to you his majesty's pleasure that you do exhort all persons, upon whom the execution of this law shall depend, to pay a due attention thereto, and to use their best endeavours for carrying the provisions of it into effect; and I trust that when his majesty's deluded subjects in the associated colonies are better apprised of the fatal consequences of the conduct they have adopted, and see the determined spirit of the nation to maintain its constitutional rights, they will avail themselves of the means which the justice and benevolence of the supreme legislature have held out to them, of being restored to the king's grace and peace, and that a happy and lasting reconciliation and union will be effected. And I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, in order to accelerate this desirable object, the proper steps have been taken for passing a commission, under the great seal, in conformity to the last section but one of that act; and that the commissioner, or commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, will have full power to inquire into the state and condition of the colonies, and to confer with proper persons upon such points as may be necessary for effecting a restoration of the publick tranquillity.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. GERMAIN.

Deputy governour EDEN.

The clause in the act of parliament, passed on the 19th of Dec last, which ascertains the powers of the commissioners, is in these words.

PROVIDED, that in order to encourage all well affected persons, in any of the said colonies, to exert themselves in suppressing the rebellion therein, and to afford a speedy protection to those who are disposed to return to their duty, it shall and

"may be lawful to and for any person or persons, appointed and authorized by his majesty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons, with such exceptions therefrom as shall seem fit and reasonable, by proclamation in his majesty's name, to declare any colony or province, colonies or provinces, or any county, town, port, district, or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his majesty; and from and after the issuing of any such proclamation in any of the aforesaid colonies or provinces, or if his majesty shall be graciously pleased to signify the same by his royal proclamation, then, from and after the issuing of such proclamation, this act, with respect to such colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, district, or place, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void. And if any captures shall be made after the date and issuing of such proclamations, of any ships or vessels and their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants of any such colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, district, or place, or of any ships trading to or from such colony or province, colonies or provinces, respectively, the same shall be restored to the owners of such ships or vessels, upon claim being entered and due proof made of their property therein; and the captors shall not be liable to any actions for seizing or detaining the said ships or vessels, or their cargoes, without proof being made that they had actual notice of such proclamation on having been issued."

Mr. PRINTER,

THERE has been much speculation concerning the powers of commissioners, who are said to have been appointed to treat with the colonies. It is thought to be easily determined what their powers are, if we look into the king's speech, and the late act of parliament; which, at one stroke, has put 13 colonies out of his protection, and consequently laid prostrate all government and authority in those colonies under him.

Thus we see the whole power of these boasted commissioners is to tempt towns, counties, and colonies, into a dissection from the American union, by the bribes of trade and pardon.--Lead us not into temptation!

But mark well, ye towns, counties, ports, districts, places, and colonies! FIRE and SWORD is the portion of the first of ye which takes the bribe.

Some QUERIES offered to the FREEHOLDERS and PEOPLE of VIRGINIA at large, which they are earnestly desired to consider and digest.

IS it your intention to be freemen or slaves? If it is your intention to be free, should you not adopt the sure means of being so, whilst these means are in your hands, and not put it in the power of fortune to wrest them out of your hands? Are not these means obvious to every common understanding? Is it not manifest that you have already sinned beyond forgiveness in the eye of the accursed ministry of Great Britain, and of that more accursed tyrant, who will employ no ministry unless they previously stipulate to work your ruin? Is there any circumstance in the whole life or character of this tyrant which gives you reason to think that he will relent? Was he ever known to forgive those that he had once oppressed or injured? Is there any symptom of virtue in either House of Parliament which can flatter you that they will check the disposition of their masters? Is there any appearance of vigour and spirit in the people of Great Britain which can open a prospect of relief? Is it probable that a people who have suffered their own most sacred laws to be baffled, violated, and trampled upon with impunity, should rouse themselves in the cause of others, who are removed three thousand miles distant from

them? On the contrary, is it not plain that they are scarcely less hostile to your rights and happiness than the tyrant himself? It is true a few virtuous men have appeared your advocates; but have not the virtuous, and friends to liberty in other parts of the globe, been equally your advocates? Have not the first geniuses of France, inspired by the sacred love of freedom and humanity, stepped forth as champions of that cause which is in fact the cause of all mankind? The Rhenels, Voltaires, and Alemberts, have exerted their talents in your defence; and they have exerted them not in vain: Their works have been read with avidity, and applause. Every man who thinks, every man who feels, through the different states of France, Italy, and Germany, is your friend, and his sup vows for your success; whilst, in England, argument, reason, wit, and eloquence, have been absolutely thrown away. As an evidence of this truth, has a single county petitioned in your favour? Some few manufacturing towns have indeed expressed their apprehensions that the present measures may be detrimental to their own commerce and interest, but on the injustice and inhumanity of these measures they have been utterly silent. Have not your fields been laid waste, your property confiscated, your citizens butchered, and your cities reduced to ashes? Have not the savages been tampered with to deluge your frontiers with blood and slaughter? Have not your slaves been instigated to murder you, and your wives and children? Are not these things (monstrous and incredible as they are) notorious? But in what manner have they affected the people of England? Have they shewn the least resentment, indignation, or even compassion? Have they not, on the contrary, voted, or suffered their representatives to vote, fresh means for prosecuting the diabolical plan? Have they not negotiated with every power of Europe for hiring instruments to ensure your destruction? Are these things facts, or are they not? And can you now sit patiently, with your arms across? Will you not rouse yourselves at the great call of nature? Will you suffer a few coward hearts, contemptible, confused heads, or perhaps treacherous bosoms, to keep you fascinated in a state of torpor, till the chain is fixed about your necks, by which you will be inextricably held? But, to speak without figure, I will tell you plainly, fellow citizens, your situation, and point out your interest and duty. You have already proceeded so far, that, were your cause less righteous than it is, you could not in policy recede. You have overturned every form of the constitution, it such a defective patchwork fabrick as yours can be called a constitution; you have assumed the legislature into your own hands; you have raised troops; you have waged war; and you have, in appearance at least, expelled your governor. In short, you have committed a multiplicity of acts, which a prince less tyrannical, a ministry less abandoned, and a nation less imperious than that of Great Britain, might choose to construe treason, and which, if fortune, or your own indecision, should throw it into their power, they will infallibly punish as such. If you succeed, all these things which you have done will redound to your honour; but if you miscarry (which may Heaven and your own spirit avert) the horrible slavery, which must be the lot of you and your children, will be represented, in history, as scarcely adequate to the blackness and magnitude of your crimes. If any thing in human affairs is certain, it may be affirmed that success or miscarriage are at your own option. Decision ensures the former; hesitation incurs the latter.

You have an army, the soldiers and officers of which have displayed more va-

lour, order, and discipline, and the generals more ability, than the enemy, or you yourselves, could possibly have expected. They have been crowned with most wonderful success. And are they now to be stopped in the career of their good fortune? And are your liberties to be risked on the chance of a die, merely through complaisance to the fears, if not the treachery, of the most despicable and worthless part of the community? I speak not from passion, or prejudice: I appeal to your own sense, and experience. Look about you. Who, what are these men thus sobbing and whining after their darling dependence, which they can neither understand themselves, nor do attempt to explain to others? Are they not the very men who, from the beginning, have either openly opposed, or thrown obstacles in the way of, every spirited measure of resistance? In short, are they not men of suspected principles, muddy perplexed understandings, or of a timidity ridiculous to a proverb?

I shall now conclude, fellow citizens, with urging and insinuating upon these uncontrovertible truths: That although you have a numerous and gallant army, although your generals and officers are zealous and capable, although it has pleased Heaven to bless them hitherto with almost one continued series of success, I say, that although these things are, they are all in vain unless you likewise exert, at this important crisis, that manly decision which has long been expected from you. The gallantry of your troops, the zeal and capacity of your officers, will only serve to make their defeat and destruction more humiliating and lamentable; and that they must ultimately be defeated, ruined, or dissolved, is most infallible, unless they are furnished with the requisite means of carrying on the war. They have not these means; they have neither arms, tents, blankets, nor a sufficient stock of ammunition. They can only be supplied with these requisites by a more certain, and less precarious intercourse with other states, than the little, dirty, disgraceful, smuggling method now pursued. This intercourse cannot be established without a declaration, on your parts, that you are a *free and independent people*. Whilst you remain in the predicament of *Rebels*, they are, in decency, obliged to keep aloof; but, when you can be considered as an independent state, the eternal rules of policy will point out to them the advantages and honour which must result from a close alliance with you. For Heaven's sake, why, wherefore, do you hesitate? The pusillanimous mortals who labour to raise spectres in your imaginations, similar to those which dance before their own, know very well that *reconciliation and reunion with your butchers* are impossible. You may, indeed, be *their slaves*, but to be *their brethren and fellow subjects* is out of the nature of things. Procrastination only prolongs the calamities of war. Every day's delay swells up the expense of America's blood and treasure. Will you then, I repeatedly demand, throw away the lives of so many thousands of your most valuable citizens, plunge yourselves into an enormous debt, from which you can never be extricated, will you stake the liberties of yourselves and posterity, on hazard and fortune, merely in complacency to the fears of a few timid, or perhaps to the designs of a few disaffected men? Or will you, by a brave, spirited, and manly junction on your servants in Congress, to declare you a **FREE AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE**, bring the calamities of war to a shorter issue, and fix your liberties on a firm and durable foundation?

A list of DELEGATES chosen for the following counties, viz.

FOR Amherst, William Cabell, and Gabriel Penn, esquires. For Charles City, William Acrill, and Samuel Har-

wood, esquires. For Charlotte, Paul Carrington, and Thomas Read, esquires. For Chesterfield, Archibald Cary, and Benjamin Watkins, esquires. For the college of William and Mary, John Blair, esquire. For Henrico, Richard Adams, and Nathaniel Wilkinson, esquires. For Hanover, Patrick Henry, and John Syme, esquires. For Jamestown, Champion Tr. vis, esquire. For James City, Robert Carter Nicholas, and William Norvell, esquires. For Louisa, George Meriwether, and Thomas Johnson, esquires. For Northumberland, Jack Crawley, and Rodham Kenner, esquires. For New Kent, Bartholomew Dandridge, and William Clayton, esquires. For Prince George, Richard Bland, and Peter Poythress, esquires. For Richmond, Hudson Muse, and Charles M. Carty, esquires. For Williamsburg, Edmund Randolph, esquire. For Warwick, William Harwood, and Richard Cary, esquires. For York, Dudley Digges, and William Digges, jun. esquires.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE officers of the 5th regiment beg leave to return their thanks, in the most publick manner, to mr. John Hay, merchant at Cobham for his kind, genteel, and polite treatment to them on their march to Suffolk.

Capt Scruggs, and capt. Henry Terrel, desire to return thanks to col. William Roan, of Essex, in behalf of their officers and soldiers, for his friendly and genteel behaviour, and particular kindness to them on their march to Richmond courthouse.

AT a committee held for AMELIA county, March 8, 1776. This committee taking into consideration the distressed situation of many of the inhabitants of the lower counties, who have been reduced to the real want of every necessary of life by the cruel hand of oppression, think it their indispensable duty to repeat their offers of friendship and assistance to as many of the friends to American liberty as may think proper to come and reside among us; and for our selves, and for our constituents, we do assure all such, that we will contribute every thing in our power to make their residence agreeable.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Virginia Gazette.

JOHN BOOKER, jun. clerk.

*** Robert Berry of Middlesex, found guilty of murdering a negro fellow belonging to mrs. Jones of that county, has fled from justice, and there is now a hue and cry after him. He is a native of Virginia, about 26 years of age, near 6 feet high, is stout made, has a down look, dark hair and eyes, and follows the water as a pilot. He crossed the bay, to some part of the Eastern Shore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 14th instant (*April*) in the night, a large light gray horse, 7 years old this spring, about 4 feet 9 inches high, has a switch tail and roached mane about half grown, wall eyed, one scarcely perceivable, remarkable flat feet, very thick about his withers, with three or four small scars thereon, paces, trots, and gallops, and works exceeding well.-----From several corroborating circumstances, the said horse was stolen by a person who had been lurking in the neighbourhood two or three days, and said his name was *Samuel Flanagan*. He is rather larger than the middle size, of a swarthy complexion, dark hair, and has a large ringworm in his face.-----Whoever delivers the said horse to me, in Surry county, near the courthouse, shall have 40s. reward, and 5l. on conviction of the thief.

(2) ROBERT PYLAND.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 10, 1776.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE publick, to whom Lieut. Lynn thought proper to report an affair of military discipline, will naturally conclude from his publication that I have injured the characters of the men of capt. Gibson's company of regulars. I aimed at mending the character of that company, and hope I have not missed my aim. In attempting this necessary service, it is true, some deviation was made from the line of duty; but whose deviation from duty was most injurious to that company, and to the cause in which we are engaged, I beg leave also to submit to the publick: That of the officer who quells a mutinous spirit in the troops, or of those officers who, by a neglect of discipline, had, after some months training, obliged me to take the trouble of reducing their men to some degree of military order.

I am your humble servant,
HUGH MERCER.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE impositions and exactions on the publick by the TAVERN-KEEPERS in this colony in general, as well as in Williamsburg, is so exorbitant, as to call for some mode of redress by those to whom that power belongs. No colony on this continent is allowed greater profit on vending and retailing provision than this, but that does not satisfy the voracious publican. By the law, the courts settle the rates of provision, &c. which is to be put up in the tavern. This is neglected, the better to facilitate the design; and, countenanced by those whose duty it is to detect such proceedings, by paying every unjust charge in the tavern-keeper's bill (from a mistaken notion that it is below the dignity of a gentleman to contest small accounts) they go on with impunity. It is hoped, therefore, that all tavern-keepers will immediately put up the rates allowed by the court in the most conspicuous part of the tavern, or be punished for such neglect.

I am, sir,

An ENEMY to IMPOSITIONS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For SALE, either by the whole body, or in parcels,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about 900 acres, and lying on Slate river, near Buckingham courthouse. Great part of this tract is rich low ground, and the high land is very good in general. On the tract is a dwelling-house, and all convenient outhouses for cropping. A considerable part of the purchase money must be paid when the land is conveyed and a right made, and long credit will be allowed for the balance. Any person, or persons, inclinable to purchase, would choose, no doubt, to view the land; a more particular description, therefore, is unnecessary. Apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Glover on the premises, to see the land and know the terms, both of which it is hoped will please.

THOMAS MILLER.

STOLEN from Little Town, near Burwell's ferry, the 2d of this instant (April) by a certain William Jones, ship carpenter, a roan mare, 3 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock RH. It is hoped all persons will use their endeavours to apprehend the said William Jones, that he may be brought to justice; and that no one will purchase the mare, or swap for her.

JOHN H. CARTER.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Peter Kemp, late of Gloucester county, deceased, by bond, or otherwise, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, by the first day of May, as the estate will be then finally settled, and the executors intend delivering up the same, according to will, to the several legatees. All those indebted to the said estate, by bond, or otherwise, are desired to discharge them by that time.

1|| JOHN KEMP,
PETER KEMP, executors.

NEW KENT, March 1, 1776.

TO be rented, by applying to the subscriber, the plantation of the late Daniel Lyon, deceased. The said plantation is situated about two miles from St. Peter's church, six miles above the courthouse, two miles from two very good mills, and has a very convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out-houses, with an extraordinary apple and peach orchard of the best of fruit. There are 25 bushels of wheat sowed on the said plantation, under a good fence. The terms may be known, and the plantation shewn, by applying to

2|| WILLIAM MOSS, executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13, 1776.

THOSE gentlemen who are still indebted to the estate of Mrs. Clementina Rind, deceased, and Mr. John Pinkney, for Gazettes, &c. are desired to be so obliging as to send their respective balances by the hands of those gentlemen who are chosen delegates for the respective counties, as they are expected to meet here the beginning of next month. This will be acknowledged as a particular favour, as there are many large debts still due from the said estate. Proper accounts and receipts will be delivered to the persons who settle with their very humble servant,

JACOB BRUCE, for the administrator.

* * * Thirteen months Gazette due Mrs. Rind's estate, 13s. 6d. Sixteen ditto due Mr. John Pinkney, 16s. 8d.

For S A L E,

THE houses and lots where the subscriber now lives, near the town of Petersburg, consisting of a large dwelling-house, storehouse, and all convenient out-houses, in good repair, with a large garden and pasture adjoining. The situation is equal to any in the colony for business; and, being well known, requires no farther description. Also a few house servants, household furniture, &c. with a lot in the town of Petersburg, and 400 acres of good tobacco land in Charlotte. The purchasers may have possession immediately, and the payment made easy, by giving approved security.---As I intend leaving the colony, those who have any demands against me are desired to apply and receive payment; and all persons indebted are desired to discharge their accounts, or, if inconvenient, to give security.

As the purchasers of the land in Ward's fork, belonging to John Lidderdale, esq; of London, are in some doubt of their having a right, this is to inform them, that the deeds will be sent, properly executed, with an acknowledgment of Mrs. Lidderdale's right of dower, when the times will admit of an opportunity, and may be assured of having a most undoubted title made them. They will likewise please to observe, that the deeds will not be recorded till the money is paid, agreeable to the terms of sale; and if any of the purchasers are in doubt of my being properly authorised to make sale of the lands, they may be fully satisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the power of attorney is recorded.

(6) RICHARD HANSON.

THE noted horse REGULUS, late the property of William Fitzhugh, esq; of Chatham, now stands at the Falls plantation, in Chesterfield, in high perfection, and will cover mares this season at 30s. the leap ready money, or merchants notes, and 4l. the season, for which notes on demand, or merchants orders, will be expected before the mares are taken away, when a discount of 15 per cent. may be had on prompt payment. Ensurance 6l. The mares by the season will run in as fine pasture as any in the colony, and all possible care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for escapes, or any that may be stolen.

Regulus is a beautiful bay, full sized, well marked, and remarkable for getting fine foals, both as to beauty and size. He was bred by the late col. Baylor, and got by his horse Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal, who was got by old Dismal; he won 1000 guineas sweepstakes, and five king's plates, without being once beaten. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's Whitefoot.

Regulus, while the property of Mr. Fitzhugh, won 50l. at Port Royal, at Annapolis, two 50 pounds (when he beat the famous running horse Apollo, and the first rate horses of Maryland) at Upper Marlborough 50l. at Leeds town 60l. and at Fredericksburg the jockey club of 100 guineas, at which time he carried 10 stone; and, although a covering horse, he beat Mr. Page's horse Damon, Mr. Brent's horse Figure, Mr. Spotswood's horse Eclipse, and several others.

WILLIAM BLACK.

* * * It was, in some measure, necessary to be thus particular, to distinguish this horse from one of the same name who lately stood in this neighbourhood.

THE beautiful high-blooded dapple gray horse SHAKESPEARE stands at my house in Northumberland county, and will cover mares at 30s. the leap, and 4l. the season. Shakespeare was got by col. Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, in Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway; her dam by Terresmond, son of the Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grandam by second brother to Snip, her great grandam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great great grandam by Sweetstake, sire of the dam of Whistle Jacket, her great, great, great grandam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great, great, great, great grandam by the Curwin Bay Barb, her great, great, great, great, great grandam by Curwin's Old Spot, her great, great, great, great, great grandam by the White-Legged Lowther Barb. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be liable for any escapes or accidents whatever.

PETER PRESLEY THORNTON.

TAKEN up in Caroline, a dark bay horse, 14 or 15 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large snip on his nose, a hanging mane and switch tail, but has no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

GEORGE TURNER.

TAKEN up in Augusta, a red bay mare, 4 years old this spring, about 13 hands high, has a star in her forehead, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near shoulder S, but very dull. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 7s. 6d.

|| THOMAS STEEL.

TAKEN up in Amelia, a dark red and white heifer, marked with a smooth crop in the right ear, and a half-moon in the under side of the left. Posted, and appraised to 20s.

|| WILLIAM AVORY.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12s. 6d. per Annum; Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

AS an army without cavalry is, in all countries, a very defective machine, but in this province, circumstanced as it is, it is impossible to carry on the service, with any tolerable degree of credit and success, without a certain proportion of this species of troops, general LEE begs leave to address himself to the young gentlemen of the different counties, entreating that they will form themselves into companies of LIGHT DRAGOONS, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, two serjeants, two corporals, and a trumpet or horn sounder. As it is intended, and hoped, that the whole will be composed of GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS, it will not be expected that they should receive any pay; but, at the same time, as it is not reasonable that they should put themselves to the expense of maintaining their horses, they are to be allowed rations for them, as well as for themselves. Their arms should be, a short rifled carbine, a light pike, of eight feet long, and a tomhawk. General LEE is confident, if the young gentlemen approve and adopt this scheme, they will not only do very great honour to themselves, but very important service to their country.

IN CONGRESS, April 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, that any goods, wares, and merchandises, except slaves and empty casks, other than shaken or knocked down casks for molasses, may be exported from the 13 United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subject to the king of Great Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the said king. Provided, that no vessel be permitted to export any greater number of shaken or knocked down molasses casks than the same vessel is capable of carrying when they shall be filled with molasses.

Resolved, that any goods, wares, and merchandise, except such as are of the growth, production, or manufacture of, or brought from, any country under the dominion of the king of Great Britain, and except East India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world to the 13 United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all such countries as are not subject to the said king; liable, however, to all such duties and impositions as now are, or may hereafter be, laid by any of the said colonies.

Resolved, that nothing herein contained shall be understood to prevent such future commercial regulations as shall be thought just and necessary by these United Colonies, or their respective legislatures.

Resolved, that no slaves be imported into any of the 13 United Colonies.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the Assemblies and Conventions in the several colonies to appoint proper officers, at convenient places in their respective colonies, to take bonds, in adequate penalties, for observing the regulations made by the Congress, or Assemblies or Conventions, concerning trade, and for securing the observation of such parts of the association as are not inconsistent therewith; and that the obligor shall, within 18 months after

the departure of the vessel, produce to such officers a certificate, under the hands and seals of three or more reputable merchants residing at the port or place where the cargo shall be delivered, that the same was there unladed, and take manifests, upon oath, of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when desired, grant registers shewing the property of the vessels cleared out, and sign certificates that the requisites for qualifying vessels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the said officers be stated by the respective Assemblies or Conventions. Provided always, that no prosecution upon any of the said bonds shall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Resolved, that all goods, wares, and merchandise, except such as are made prize of, which shall be imported directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, into any of these United Colonies, contrary to the regulations established by Congress, shall be forfeited, and disposed of agreeable to such rules as shall be made by the several Assemblies or Conventions; and shall be liable to prosecution and condemnation in any court, erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs in the colony where the seizure shall be made.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.

BY several gentlemen lately arrived from Checonecto, in the province of Nova Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence that that government had endeavoured to enlist part of the inhabitants to act against their American brethren, which they nobly refused; in consequence whereof the governor had ordered the militia to be called together, and a number to be draughted, when their officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draught they would fire upon them. This stopped their proceeding any farther, and the men clubbed their muskets and marched home.

NEW YORK, April 3.

BY letters from Montreal, we are informed that the troops were coming in very fast, and filing off for Quebec in great spirits, not doubting of being able shortly to reduce that place; as, by deserters daily coming out, their situation was known to be very bad, on account of fuel, &c. so that they are burning the lower town, in order to save the upper. And that many of the inhabitants are compelled, much against their will, to take up arms, and with to be relieved.

On Saturday last arrived here from Cambridge brigadier-general Heath, with about 3000 of the continental troops under his command. It is said that major-general Putnam is also on his march for this place with his brigade, and that the king's troops and fleet sailed from Nantasket last Thursday.

The following is a true list of the stores, &c. left in Boston by the ministerial troops on evacuating that place, viz. 100 pieces of cannon in the town, from 8 to 32 pounders; 100 ditto at the castle; 4 mortars, 13 inches and a half, two of them with beds weighing 5 tons each; 2500 chaldrons of sea coal; 25,000 bushels of wheat; 1300 bushels of barley; 600 bushels of oats, in one store; 100 jars of oil, containing one barrel each; 150 horses, marked G. R. A number of cannon and mortars have been since discovered, in the water.

By a gentleman from New London, we are informed that an express had arrived to governor Trumbull, with an account of the surrender of Quebec to the continental forces.

April 8. Last Tuesday night a party of about 140 of our troops landed on Bedlow's island, about two miles from this city, and destroyed some works that had been erected there by the crew of his majesty's ship the Asia, and burnt down a house that was supposed to be possessed by some Tories. The man of war fired two shot at our people, but they came off unhurt, and brought with them some intrenching tools, poultry, &c. &c.

The same evening an attempt was made to set fire to the air furnace near this city, by some people that got there in a boat, supposed from the man of war; but they were discovered before they could put their design in execution, and made off with precipitation.

Wednesday last the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, esq; with brigadier-general baron De Weedlike, and several other gentlemen, left this place for Albany, on their way for Canada.

Wednesday night last arrived here, from the camp at Cambridge, brigadier-general Putnam; and the evening before, col. Mifflin, quartermaster-general of the American army arrived here from the same place.

A sloop of war, supposed to be the Nautilus, is arrived at the Narrows.

We hear the Glasgow, of 20 guns, from Newport, and the Scorpion, of 16, from Boston, are arrived below; and yesterday noon there was a firing at the watering place, supposed to be between the riflemen on Staten island and the ships.

General Howe, with the troops under his command, is gone for Halifax.

The three battalions of Pennsylvania troops, that were expected here, are ordered for the southern colonies.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 4, 1776.

"Yesterday arrived a schooner from Gaudaloupe, with about 7 tons of powder."

"We have also two pilot boats from Sr. Eustatia, with goods. This day came up the Wasp schooner, capt. Hallock, one of our fleet, who have been at Providence, and taken off all the king's stores there, and will be very soon among us. Capt. Barry, in an armed schooner from this port, has sent in a sloop from Santa Croix."

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

BY a letter of the best authority from Cambridge, dated March 25, 1776, we are informed that the ministerial troops had blown up, burnt, and demolished, the castle totally; and that they have been at Nantasket road ever since their embarkation, their stay there being judged necessary to prepare for sailing, as neither the vessels themselves, nor, as loaded, were fit for the sea, being loaded in great haste and disorder. This account is confirmed by a deserter, who says they have yards, booms, bowsprits, &c. to fix. Some conjecture they mean to give the provincial troops a parting blow, as their whole force is now collected, 15 vessels having arrived with troops from the West Indies since their flight from Boston. Six regiments of the continental troops have marched to New York; ten regiments of the militia were to be discharged the first of April. As soon as the fleet had sailed from Nantasket, general Washington proposed setting out for New York. The provincial troops are now fortifying Fort Hill, and demolishing the lines on Roxbury neck, which are a defence against the country only.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 16, 1775, received per packet.

"The king's speech was calculated to inflame, rather than allay animosities. The pretence of hypocrisy in the Americans, and denunciations of decisive exertions, I can easily see, will have no good effect. In pursuance of the spirit of the royal denunciation, the parliament have shut up all the ports of America. At the same time, for a show of clemency, commissioners are to go over to receive the submissions of those who will come in to the royal standard, pardon them, and restore their trade. Another act has also passed, allowing Nova Scotia an exemption from all taxes, they paying eight per cent. on all goods imported from any parts except Great Britain and its dominions. The other colonies are to be allowed this plan, if they choose to accept it; but in this plan England is considered as having an indefinite legislative power over the colonies, and the acts altering the constitution of Massachusetts Bay, the Canada bill, indeed all the acts complained against, are to remain unrepealed. I know of no probability that we shall have any better terms offered, unless some news should arrive of success on the side of the provincials. If Bunker's hill should be retaken, St. John's reduced, &c. matters might take a somewhat more favourable turn. At present the nation is against us, and think we shall be an easy prey. New England, they confess, will do something; the other colonies, they say, nothing. An account is lately received that lord Dunmore, with 80 regulars, beat 500 Virginians. I cannot believe it; but if, unfortunately, it proves true, it will strengthen the ministry and dishearten our friends, who are already but few. Europe is quiet, and like to be so. Administration will receive no check in their career of vengeance, unless given by our troops."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, per express.

"This instant an express arrived from governor Cooke with an account that a man of war was just arrived in the harbour of Newport, and that 27 sail of vessels, supposed to be part of the fleet from Boston, are within Seconet point. General Sullivan's brigade, which left Cambridge the 29th of March, was ordered to file off immediately for Providence; and general Green's, which was to march the 1st of April, was ordered to repair immediately to the same place."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 14.

"In spite of the influence of addresses, America gains friends every day, and I hope the spring may produce the olive branch, instead of the destructive sword; and that the intercourse between America and England may very soon be established, on constitutional and lasting grounds."

Last Sabbath, a few hours after the enemy retreated from Boston, the reverend Mr. Leonard preached an excellent sermon, in the audience of his excellency the general, and others of distinction, well adapted to the interesting event of the day, from Exodus xiv. 25. "And took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them heavily; so that the Egyptians said, let us flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians."

April 10. The Roebuck man of war, at our capes, on Friday last put to sea, and returned on Saturday, having taken a schooner commanded by Seymour Hood, with naval stores from North Carolina for this port. They took 30 barrels out of the schooner, and then scuttled her. The people they sent ashore in their boat.

Extract of a letter from New York, April 8.

"Yesterday it was reported in town, that three men of war were arrived at Sandy Hook. One of them came up in the morning to the watering place, near

Staten island (said to be the Viper) and sent her boat ashore with 22 men. A number of our riflemen being there, made an attack on them, and took them all prisoners, wounding one. The ship began a heavy fire at 9 o'clock, and continued until 3 A. M. and then was obliged to cut her cable, quit her station, and drop down below the Narrows, without losing a topsail, on account of our men picking the seamen off. We have since taken up their cable and anchor. The ship Dutchess of Gordon, where governor Tryon and a number of his associates are, left the North river last Saturday, and is gone down, either to the Phenix or the Hook. A number of our guns were hauled to the fort and battery yesterday, and we are preparing as fast as possible to receive the gentry if they come up."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated March 16.

"The men of war are taking prizes daily. They took a sloop a few days ago from Providence, Rhode Island, with a cargo of 3000l. on board. A gentleman in St. Eustatia received a letter from his friend in Martinico, the day before yesterday, informing him of advice from France, that 36 ships of the line and frigates were waiting, all prepared for an expedition, but their destination was kept a profound secret."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 19.

YESTERDAY a couple of tenders went up James river, as far as Sandy point, and fired several shot at a guard of men stationed at that place; and early this morning they returned, with a prize, supposed to be a vessel with about 200 barrels of flour on board. As they passed Jamestown, they were saluted with a few shot from some cannon which had been placed there.

Died on Good Friday, the reverend Mr. WILLIE of Albemarle parish, Suffex, whose conduct through life, as an husband, a member of society, and a christian, justly entitled him to general esteem and respect. Humane, hospitable, and benevolent, he confined not his charity to his relations alone, many of whom he kindly and generously supported, but extended his beneficence, as far as circumstances would admit, to all within his reach, and was an instance how extensively useful a good mind, even with a slender fortune, may be to society. The cheerful and unremitted practice of these virtues, joined with his unwearied attention to the conscientious discharge of his pastoral office, shewed him to have been truly and deeply influenced by those pure and perfect principles of religion which it was his duty and employment to inculcate, and from the exercise of which no avocations of secular concerns, no inclemencies of weather, could ever divert him.

Marriages.] BENJAMIN HARRISON, jun. esq; of Berkeley, to miss SUKEY RANDOLPH, eldest daughter to col. Richard Randolph of Curle's.

Errata in the QUERIES addressed to the Freeholders, &c. of Virginia.

IT is in this passage: "The pusillanimous mortals who labour to raise spectres in your imaginations, similar to those which dance before their own, &c." For *dance before*, read *haunt*.

WESTMORELAND county.

IN COMMITTEE March 26, 1776.

ACERTAIN Henry Glas being summoned before the committee, to answer a complaint preferred against him, by Martin Fisher, and appearing to the same, and it having been proved that he declared "the slaves in the part of the country he lived in, being ill used, he thought they would be justifiable in burning their masters houses over their heads, which would be the least revenge they could

take," and upon being charged by the said Martin Fisher with having broken through the association, in demanding a higher price for his goods, particularly coffee and sugar, than he was allowed to take, and being threatened with a complaint against him for such breach, "he damned the committee, and declared he did not regard them, and would sell his goods as he pleased, and in their teeth." As this conduct of said Glas happened before the institution of the court appointed to take cognizance of such matters, the committee have thought the most proper mode of dealing with him is to hold him out to the censure of the publick, which they now do; and ordered accordingly, that these proceedings be transmitted to the printer to be published.

Copy from the minutes.

JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

A list of letters in the post-office at **PETERSBURG.**

JOHN BROWN, Mecklenburg. **Thomas Blackburne**, ditto. **William Cowan**, Lunenburg. **Rev. William Fanning**, Brunswick. **John Forrister**, Petersburg. **Philemon Hawkins**, Bute county, North Carolina. **Joseph Kidd**, Hicks's Ford, Brunswick. **George Macfarlane**, City Point. **Henry Lyne**, care of Richard Taylor. **James Macniel**, Halifax, North Carolina. **David Mitchell**, Granville county, North Carolina. **Edward Mirfield**, Petersburg. **John Penh, esq;** North Carolina. **George Nicolson**, Tower Hill. **Peter Pelham**, Brunswick. **William Stone**, Lunenburg. **Col. Thomas Read**, Charlotte. **James Ransome**, Bute county, North Carolina. **Robert Turnbull**, Brunswick. **Joseph Taylor**, care of Richard Taylor. **John Taylor**, do. **William Taylor**, do. **Thomas Watters**, gardener, care of col. Banister. **Augustine Willis**, Brunswick. **George Walker**, Brunswick. **Thomas Jackson**, Halifax, N. Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE following counties have not hitherto returned lists of the numbers of their people; and as the colony may receive injury from the want of a return being soon made to Congress, it is hoped the committees will procure the lists to be taken, and sent by the delegates to the next Convention.

Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Berkeley, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dummore, Essex, Fauquier, Frederick, Fincastle, Goochland, Hampshire, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King & Queen, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Middlesex, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Orange, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Suffex, Warwick.

EDMUND PENDLETON,

APRIL 19, 1776.

THE visitors and governors of the College are desired to meet on the 2d Monday in next month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the rector.

(2) **M. DAVENPORT, cl. visit.**

THE noted running horse **GIFT**, 16 hands 3 inches high, a beautiful chestnut, got by *Nonpareil*, his dam by *Moreton's Traveller*, out of a hunter mare, stands near *Bradley's* ordinary, in *Culpeper* county, and will cover at 30s. the season, twodollars the single leap, or 3l. ensurance.

JOHN C. COCKE.

APRIL 16, 1776.

SUNDRY goods, imported contrary to the continental association, will be sold at Mr. *Humphrey Billups's*, in *Gloucester*, for ready money, on Monday the 26th instant,

SUFFOLK, April 10, 1776.

I AM under the necessity of sailing for the *West Indies* about the first of next month, from whence I propose returning as soon as I possibly can. As no partner of the house of *Gibson, Donaldson, and Hamilton*, will be in the country after I sail, I request all those who have any claims against the said concern will apply before that time, and they shall be paid. I shall take it extremely kind in those indebted to the concern, who have not yet settled their accounts, if they would call and have them adjusted and settled, by specialties or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

For SALE, for ready money only, by the subscriber in Gloucester,

NARROW hoes, bar iron, iron spice mortars, door hinges and bolts, saw rests, gouges, augers, sheep shears, hand saws, table butts, &c. dovetail hinges, desk and cupboard locks, chair nails, tobacco and snuff boxes, tailors shears, womens scissors, silver and brass thimbles, watch seals, stock buckles, shoe and knee do. lancets, cork screws, pencils, taper bits, centre do. watch keys, spectacles, knitting pins, awl blades, inkpowder, nuns and coloured thread, knee garters, plain and diaper tape, sewing silk, pewter porringers, pewter dishes, tin cullenders, egg slices, iron candlesticks, copper tea kettles, lustring, *Persian* tafeta, waistcoat stuff, *English* *persian*, velvet hoods, bombazeen, black silk gloves, chintzes, printed lincens and calicoes, thick and book mullin, *Marseilles* quilting, muslin handkerchiefs, spotted gauze, cambrick, mens, womens, and girls gloves, womens cotton hose, mens worsted and silk do. black gimp, cloth mantelets, flowered silk capuchins, blond and silk lace, common prayer books, bibles, testaments, psalters, *Watts's* hymns and psalms, spelling books, histories, childrens books, pocket books, playing cards, horn and ivory combs, fans, *Dutch* pretties, gartering, quality binding, silk ferreting, stonewater pitchers, porringers, cups, &c. wine glasses, tumblers, glass and china bowls, mustard pots, rings and casters, punch ladles, stone and delf plates, queens china dishes, black leather trunks, seal skin do. ribands, collaring, necklaces, womens and girls bonnets, hand saws, trowels, dripping pans, bridles, girths, stirrup leathers, do. irons, bridle bits, whips, mens and boys coarse and fine hats, shot belts, needles, silk twist, buttons, crewel, bugles, gold rings, *Bristol* stone and common sleeve buttons, thimbles, rasor straps, violins, shalloons, calimancoes, durants, camblets, *Norris's* antimonial drops, glass of antimony, salt of amber, cinnamon, ingredients for bitters, reap hooks, ginger, mens and womens leather shoes, womens calimanco do. childrens morocco do. waistcoat and shirt buttons, common laces, fishing tackle, snuff, chewing tobacco, coffee, sole leather, harness do. calf skins, loaf sugar, soap, candles, leather breeches, hair sifters, wool cards, writing paper, wires and brushes for muskets, &c. &c. &c.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

FOR SALE,

TRACT of land in *Hanover* county, containing 212 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, two stories high, 42 feet long and 18 feet wide, a good kitchen, storehouse, stable, and new garden, &c. the place healthy and pleasant, and in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 18 miles from *Hanover* town. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms of the subscriber, on the premises.

(4)

JOHN THORNTON.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of *William Eaton*, jun. deceased, will be sold at private sale about 1200 acres of valuable land lying on the north side of *Roanoke* river, near the said *Eaton's* ferry (commonly called *Rawlings's* ferry) in the upper end of *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*. There are on the said tract of land three plantations, in but indifferent order. It is needless to say any thing more of the quality and advantages attending the said land than that it contains about 300 acres of valuable low grounds, and no gentleman would choose to purchase so valuable a tract without first viewing it. Three different payments will be allowed the purchaser, or purchasers; the first on the 25th of *December*, and two yearly payments for the residue, on giving bond with approved security.---And to be sold to the highest bidder, the first day of *May* next, on the plantation where *mrs. Rebekah Eaton* now lives, several valuable horses, amongst them five high-blooded mares, also all the stocks of cattle, hogs, and sheep, belonging to the said estate. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, but to pay interest from the date if not punctually discharged. Bond, with approved security, will be required by

WILLIAM EATON, executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands against the same are desired to apply at the day of sale, and make them known.

CHESTERFIELD, March 26, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

JAMES SPILLER.

MARCH 29, 1776.

RUN away from my plantation at *Sabine Hall*, about six weeks ago, and really for nothing at all, a slim black fellow by name *PHILL*, of a middling height, with a visible bare place in his head, by means of what is called a scalled head when he was a child. I know not what clothes he took with him; but if he has his new waistcoat and breeches, they were of *Virginia* wool and cotton cloth of kersey weaving. Had he been near any vessel, or was he a fellow ever remarkable for enduring labour I should have thought he was gone to increase the black regiment forming in *Norfolk* harbour; but really he is too weakly and idle to be desirous of going where he must work for his freedom, as it is called. However, I will give 40s. to the taker up who shall produce him to me, besides any reasonable charge in bringing him.

LANDON CARTER.

TAKEN up in *Brunswick*, a cow with a young calf; she is a fatty red and white pied, marked with a swallow-fork in each ear, and has a half-moon under the right. Also four hogs, two of them red sows, one with black spots, each marked with a crop and half-moon over the right ear, and nick under, in the left ear with a crop and slit; one unmarked boar, sandied, with black spots, and one unmarked sandied sow, with three unmarked shoats. Posted and appraised, the cow and calf to 40s. the hogs to 39s.

THOMAS BOOTH.

TAKEN up on *Miry* creek, in *Halifax*, a red bull about 3 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left. Posted, and appraised to 35s.

WAIR EASLY.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, on *Cub* creek, a brindled steer about 5 years old, white under his belly, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel, in the right ear, and with a crop, slit, and hole, in the left. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

JOHN PAULETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 12, 1776.

TAKEN out of a drawer in my store, on Sunday the 24th of *March*, a red morocco intrument case, with a plain lock, containing upwards of 200l. paper currency, many of the bills marked on the back with the number of pounds, also a promissory note of *John Hatley Norton*, esq's, for 150l. sterling, a bond filled up in *James Pride's* name, of *James City*, for 181l. 1s. 6d. with sundry other papers. Whoever will deliver the said instrument case and contents safe to me shall have a reward of 40 dollars, and 10l. on conviction of the thief. Col. *Mason*, col. *Blackburn*, mr. *David Ross*, and mr. *Robert Matthews*, will greatly oblige me by informing me of the numbers of the 12l. and 8l. bills I received from them.

M. DICKINSON.

N. B. I have a couple of YOUNG NEGROES to dispose of, a boy and girl, which have been brought up to household work; the girl is an excellent sempstress. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying as above.

To be SOLD at *Pine Neck*, in *York* county, on Thursday the 9th of *May*, to the highest bidders, if fair, otherwise next fair day.

BETWEEN 3 and 400 barrels of *Indian* corn, carts, ploughs, and sundry plantation utensils, belonging to the estate of *mrs. Mary Lightfoot*, deceased. Credit will be allowed till the 10th day of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

WILLIAM ALLEN, executor.

CARELESS, a beautiful chestnut colt; full 15 hands high, will cover mares at *Wilton*, in *Henrico*, at 3l. the season, or 20s. the leap, cash. His sire was *Fearnought*, his dam a full bred mare, the property of the late col. *Baylor*.

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

A COMPLETE FULLING MILL is now finishing on *Lansdown* mill-dam, in *Richmond* county, where all manner of fulling, shearing, pressing, and dying, will be performed, on the most reasonable terms, by

LAWRENCE M'KINNY.

COMMITTED to the publick jail in *Williamsburg*, a runaway negro man named *WILL*, who says he belongs to *Richard Batte* in *Chesterfield* county. He is 6 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, about 30 years old, and has worked at the carpenter's trade. His owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

PETER PELHAM.

STOLEN or STRAYED from mr. *William Pierce's*, in *Westmoreland* county, the 10th of this instant (*April*) a flea-bitten gray horse about 14 hands and a half high, about 10 years old, has a hanging mane and switch tail, is a natural pacer, and goes well. He has been lately worked in the plough, by which his thighs are a little rubbed with the traces; but he has no brand, that I can now recollect. As he was seen in the morning, and found missing in a very short time after, it is imagined he must have been stolen, or taken to be kept up for work; as, upon being missed, he was diligently looked after. In either case I will give 5l. on conviction of the offender, or 30s. will be paid to any person who brings the horse to mr. *William Pierce*, or mr. *Alexander Sparks* at *Westmoreland* courthouse, on account

WILLIAM BLACK.

*** I have a set of SURGEONS CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS, which I would part with on very reasonable terms.

THE Committee of Safety being informed that doubts had arisen in the colony whether minute companies, reduced by enlistments into the regular service, ought to meet and perform training duty monthly, before they are again complete, are of opinion, upon considering the ordinance, that such training duty should not be performed until the company so reduced shall be recruited to the full number.
EDMUND PENDLETON, president.

YORICK, in high health and great perfection, stands at Mount Airy, in the county of Richmond, to cover mares at his usual price of 3l. 5s. Pasturage given, but no ensurance against escapes.
JOHN WHELDON.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1776.
PURSUANT to the directions of the General Convention, I have appointed Mr. John H. Norton to sign the new treasury notes of the denomination of 12s. 6d. 10s. and 5s. in the room of Major Josiah Parker, who is engaged in other publick service. Mr. Norton, with Major George Lyne, will also sign the bills of 20s.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.
N. B. It is hoped and expected that the sheriffs, clerks, and inspectors, will, without fail, settle all their accounts and pay the several balances due to the treasury in the course of this month, as no indulgences can be given.

To be SOLD at STRATFORD,
A CONSIDERABLE part of the personal estate of the late Hon. Philip Ludwell Lee, esq; consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, too tedious to particularise. The sale will begin on Monday the 15th of April, if fair, otherwise next fair day, and continue until the whole is sold. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bond and security for all articles above 40s. but, on failure of punctual payment, the bonds to carry interest from the day of sale.
The ADMINISTRATORS.

Wanted immediately,
MONEY for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn by
ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
COLCHESTER, March 23, 1776.

SPADILLE stands this season at Craddock Vaughan's, near Lunenburg courthouse, to cover mares at 20s. the leap, ready money, and 50s. for the season. Good pasturage for mares, and the utmost care shall be taken of them, but we will not be answerable for any that may get away.
DOUGLAS & WILKINS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,
STOLEN from the subscriber in Chesterfield, near Petersburg, the 22d of November last, a yellow bay mare 15 years old, about 14 hands high, low in flesh, and with foal, much on the raw bone order, some scalds by a fistula, but cannot say whether or not they appear, saddle spots on both sides, hanging mane and broom tail, branded on the near buttock H, and goes an easy slow shuffling pace when rode with a curb bridle. I have reason to believe she was taken by John Bevil, jun. as I understand he sold such a one near Flat Rock church, in the lower end of Lunenburg. Whoever brings me the said mare, or gives me such intelligence that I get her again, shall have 40s. or the above reward on conviction of the thief.

JOHN AMONET.

STAYED from Williamsburg, the first of this month (April) a rusty black mare about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces slowly, and branded on the near buttock WW in a piece. It is expected she will make for Hanover, where she was bred. Whoever delivers her to George Dabney, jun. in Hanover, shall have a reward of 20s.

FALMOUTH, March 25, 1776.

WILLIAM SMITH takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the publick in general, that he intends to open tavern, on Monday the 22d day of April next, in the house lately occupied by Col. George Weedon, in the town of Fredericksburg. He has laid in a good stock of liquors, and will use his utmost endeavour to give general satisfaction.

N. B. A good **COOK WENCH** wanted, on hire.

For **S A L E**,

ATRACT of land on Pamunkey river, Hanover county, about a mile below Rocky Mill, containing 800 acres, or thereabouts, whereon is a large dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, and all necessary outhouses, in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Louisa county.
(tf) **DAVID HOOPS**.

STAYED from Brown's Quarter, in Charles City, on Saturday the 2d of March, a BAY MARE 5 years old this spring, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and long tail, three feet white up to the footlock, and some black spots in the white joint hoofs, branded on the near buttock, but I do not remember what. I had the mare of Mr. Edmund Duke, in Goochland, where I expect she is gone, as she was at Capt. Royster's the Wednesday following, and since then I have not heard of her. I will give 20s. to any person that will bring her to me, and 10s. if delivered to Mr. Edmund Duke, in Goochland; and if stolen, I will give 40s. on conviction of the thief.

HENRY DUKE.

STAYED from Freeman's bridge, Sussex county, the last day of February, two mares, both with foal; one a sorrel, which was very forward, and must be near foaling; the other a gray, with one eye not both glass eyes; their brand, if any, forgot. I will give 40s. to have them returned.
(tf) **WILLIAM CLAIBORNE**.

RUN or **S**TOLEN away from the subscriber in Westmoreland county, the first week in December 1775, a negro man named WILL, by trade a blacksmith. He is a large raw-boned able fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and about 35 years of age. He has a long face, large mouth, thick lips, low forehead, and small ears, his upper fore teeth project over his under lip, he speaks slow, and generally with a grinning smile, especially when answering a question; he has a large scar upon his right leg, and a small burnt spot on his right cheek, near his temple. His cotton jacket and breeches were old (being those he had last year) and a new pair of shoes. He is fond of liquor, but never was guilty of running away before. And as there was a pilot boat and large flat oystering near to my plantation at the time of his elopement, and the said negro likewise being oystering for me, I have reason to suspect that some of the persons belonging to the pilot boat, or flat, have enticed him away, by making him drunk, or otherwise.

The persons belonging to the pilot boat were James Sim and John Sim, who live on Wicomico, in Northumberland county; but carried their oysters to Port Tobacco, in Maryland, to sell.

The persons in the flat were John Davis, John Way, and Daniel Forgey. I understand they live in Dumfries, and that the flat belongs to old Forgey, in or near the same place, and, as I am informed, carried their oysters there to sell. Whoever brings the said negro to me, or secures him so that I get him again, shall have **TEN DOLLARS** reward, besides what the law allows; and upon conviction of the thief, 20l. reward.

(6) **GEORGE TURBERVILLE**.

THE noted swift horse **TRISTRAM SHANDY**, now in full health and vigour, stands at Beverley Plain, in the lower end of Caroline county, and covers mares this season at 50s. Good pasturage gratis, and great care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away. *Tristram Shandy* was got by *Moreton's Traveller*, his dam by *Janus*, out of a very fine *English* mare.

JAMES UPSHAW.

ROWANTY, March 1, 1776.

THE noted horse **OLD PARTNER**, as vigorous as ever he was, will cover mares this season at my house in Dinwiddie, about 16 miles from Petersburg, on the main road from thence to Halifax town, at the low prices, (having considered the scarcity of money) of 3l. the season, and 20s. the leap. The leap money to be in hand; if booked, 30s. Those whom I know to be careful may have the pregnancy of their mares ensured for 6l. Excellent pasturage, under very strong fences, and entertainment for servants attending mares, gratis. The greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but I cannot be answerable for escapes and thefts.

(5) **ROBERT SKIPWITH**.

NORTH RIVER, GLOUCESTER county, March 4, 1776.

THE beautiful high bred chestnut horse **DAMON**, full 5 feet 5 inches high, and well proportioned, now rising 8 years old, and in the highest perfection, stands at my plantation in Gloucester, and will cover mares at 4l. the season, or 30s. the leap. The gentlemen who send mares to him must send the money, or a promissory note payable on demand, otherwise they will not be received. I have very fine pastures for the mares, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be liable for any that may stray away.

(6) **MANN PAGE, jun.**

MECKLENBURG county, Jan. 1776.

THE subscriber, from long experience, being fully convinced that the trussing plantations and slaves to the management of a set of people calling themselves overseers, will never produce any thing but ruin and destruction, is therefore determined to draw the management of what few slaves he possesses within the compass of his own personal abilities in looking over them, and, by this determination, has, and will have by next fall, between 20 and 30 very beautiful tenements, with a plantation to each, to rent out, either for a single year, or term of years, and can supply the tenants with corn, wheat, fodder, and stock of all kinds.

Any woman of good character, who understands house-keeping, teaching young children to read, girls the sempstress business, embroidering, &c. and comes well recommended, shall meet with very agreeable and satisfactory encouragement by applying to

(tf) **MATTHEW MARABLE**.

To be **S O L D**,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above Petersburg, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-house 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a flush passage, below stairs, and five rooms above, very commodiously contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above stairs, with all other necessary offices, in good repair, and several orchards of the best kind of fruit trees. This seat being well known, I think a more accurate description unnecessary. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the terms known by applying to Mr. Thomas Ruffin, or

(tf) **ROBERT NEWSUM**.